LETTEROF

(Continue from First Page.)

ters million ollars less than in 1899. The only twitems of increase in the public expects of 1990 over 1879 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 539 we expended for pensions 5139,3929, and for the fiscal year 1990 our prinents on this account amounted \$410,877,316. The net increase of iterest on the public debt of 1990 over \$79 required by the war loan, was \$203,5125. While Congress authorized we government to make a warloan of \$00,000,000 at the beginning of the waryith Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds we issued, bearing \$3 per centinerestwhich were promptly and particularly taken by our clizens, yeation Will be Reduced.

Txation Will be Reduced.

Unles something unforeseen occur to reace our revenues or increase our expeditures, the Congress at its next syssin should reduce taxation very

ment bonds bearing as high as 5 iment bonds bearing as high as 5 are cent interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest. We are selling our surplus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the past three years, is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenever moneyed stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing y of our securities and establishing tervailing credits abroad by our s and placing ourselves upon a foundation of financial independ-

In the unfortunate contest between In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa, the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities, it is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request of other powers the made like request of other powers, the United States is the only one which complied. The British government de-clined to accept the intervention of any

Ninety-one per cent of our exports Nicity-one per cent of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship-owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American ship-yards and man them with Ameri an sallors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several a---a' ---a-ges. In that of December 6, 1897. I said:

Extend Our Foreign Commerce. Extend Our Foreign Commerce.

"Most desirable from ever, stand point of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. W do not do it now. We should be the largard no longer.'
In my message of December 5, 1899, I

in my message of December 5, 1899, I said:
"Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. "The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our ship-yards, and the promises of continual prosperity in ship building are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our examen has been enacted. Our coast trade-under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any other potent with the protection of calize our opportunities. However, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world."

Great Waterway of Commerce.

I now reiterate these views.

I now relterate these views.

A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce-between the AtaIntic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our eastern and western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Facilic.

Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its completion and control by this government; and it is believed that the next session of Congress, after receiving the full report of series.

control by this government; and it is believed that the next session of Congress, after receiving the full report of the commission appointed under the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provisions for the sure accomplishment of this great work.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices, to the general consumer are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal lexislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check the evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several states should be secured. Discrimination, between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business. and extend our rapidly increasing for eign trade, but conspiracies and combi-nations intended to restrict business create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

Employment for Labor.

The best service which can be ren-dered to labor is to afford it an opporunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lessens the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age, "Practical civil service reform has altunity for steady and remunerative em-

ture of the merit system is safe in its

The Civil Service.

During the present administration as occasions have arisen for modification or amendment in the existing civil service law and rules they have been made. Important amendments were promuigated by executive order under date of May 29, from competitive examination of certain places involving induciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination or by other tests of fitness in the discretion of the appointing officer. It is gralifying that the experience of more than a year has vindicated these changes, in the marked improvement of the public service. or amendment in the existing civil ser

marge improvement with a far as practica-tic ment system, as far as practica-ble, is made the basis for appoint-ments to office in our new territory. The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sallors and ma-grateful to the soldiers, sallors and mafillet, fought their country's battles and defended its honors. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the Civil war are still spared to us, their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly adliberal. They should be justly ad-ministered, and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sallors and marines, their widows and or-phans, with respect to employment in

the public service. Order in Cuba.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled, and un-der it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These lo-cal governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our mili-tary establishment has been reduced from 43,000 soldiers to less than 6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law, already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention by the same order is to as-semble on the first Monday of Novem-her to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island willi-rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guar

antees to the people of Cuba.

"We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this Island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A district court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established, and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are

in operation.

Refers to Porto Rico.

The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country, and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the Island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Converse compiled with my recommendagress compiled with my recommenda-tion by removing, on the first day of May last, 35 per cent of the duties, and provided for the removal of the re-maining 15 per cent on the first of March, 1992, or carlier, if the legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the government. During this intermediate period, Porto Rican products coming into the United States pay a coming into the United States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingley act, and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duttes thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States, are paid to the government of Porto Rico paid to the government of Forto Rico, and no part thereof is taken by, the national government. All of the du-ties from November I, 1998, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,-523 21, paid at the custom houses in the United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of Congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute, and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this we have expended for relief, education and improvement of rener, education and improvement of roads, the sum of \$1,513,084 95. The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Riems consti-tute for the most part the local con-

stabulary. Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing her tariff is yielding increased returns her fields are being cultivated; freschools are being established. Notwith-standing the many embarrassments in-cident to a change of national condi-tions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation

The Philippine Question.

For the sake of fall and intelligent understanding of the Philippine ques-tion, and to give to the people authen-tic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance lend ing up to the present situation. The purposes of the Executive are best re-vealed and can best be judged by wha-he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the governmen has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been em-ployed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of these

On the 25th day of April, 1898, Con-On the 2nd any of April, 1888, con-grass declared that a state of war ex-isted between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish flet in Manila Bay. On May, 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition Manila, and was directed among other things to immediately "publish a pro-clamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines, nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them Practical civil service reform has al-ways had the support and encourage-ment of the Republican party. The fu-rights. All persons who, either by ac-



Show us a fault in our business and we stop it at once, no matter how profitable. We don't believe a fault can ever be really profitable.

They said our Ague Cure was too bitter and powerful for the weak digestion of malarial

We have corrected the fault. It's cost us thousands of dollars to do it, but we have corrected it.

And there is no better medicine under the sun for every form of malaria than this new Malaria and Ague Cure.

J. C. AYER COMPANY. Lowell, Mass. Practical Chemists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Aver's Pills Ayer's Ague Cure Ayer's Hair Vigor Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Ayer's Comatone

tive aid or by honesty submission, co operate with the United States in Its efforts to give effet to this beneficert purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection." On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet, in

attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Following these brilliant victories, on the twelfth day of August, 1893, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed, with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof, I appointed as com-missioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on William R. Day, of Ohio; Hon. William William R. Day, of Onio; Hon, William P. Frye, of Maine; Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, and Hon, White-law Reid, of New York. In address-ing the peace commission before its departure for Paris, I said;

Standing for Humanity. "It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commis-sion the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kep constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of hu-manity, and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no desire of aggrandizement, and no ambition of conquest. Through the ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solety by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer

be endured. "It is my earnest wish that the United "It is my carnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should by as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action."

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to insting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civolization, rather than to ambitious designs.

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms at Manila imposes upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules and over-rules all our affort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and sponsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization." On October 28, 1898, while the pence

commission was continuing its nego-tiations in Paris, the following addi-tional instruction was sent:

Exalted Motives.

"It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern, that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the intersets of humanity.

Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the Islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain.

"Consequently, grave as are the re-"It is imperative upon us that as vic-

back to Spain.
"Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforescen as are the difficulties which are before us, the President can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the Archipelago, Greater addificulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The President has given to the views of the commissioners the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the President since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Treaty of Peace Concluded. "Consequently, grave as are the re

Treaty of Peace Concluded.

Again, on November 13th, I instructed the commission:

"From the standpoint of indemnity both the archipelagos (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sever-alcaty of Spain? Could we justify our selves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape.

* The President cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commerthe cost of the war, are questions we Again, on November 13th, I instructed

might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the President so strongly that he can find no appro-cial side, as well as the indemnity for prints answer but the one by has here marked out."

marked out."

The treaty of poace was rancluded on December 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago, known as the Philippine Islands, was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Decreas.

ritories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress." Eleven days thereafter, on December 21st, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

"The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in swering the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

Philippine Commission Appointed.

sonal and religious rights.

Philippine Commission Appointed.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1893, a commission consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, of New York, Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Hon. Charles Denby, of Indians, Professor Dean, C. Worcester, of Michigan, and Major, General Elwell Otis, United States Army. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty, the commissioners are enjoined to mest at the earliest possible day, in the city of Manila and to announce by public proclamation, their presence and, the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be, made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of, property by such means as may be found conductive to these ends.

"The commissioners will endeavor," Philippine Commission Appointed.

the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducte to these ends.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in the public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose.

Exercise Due Respect.

Exercise Due Respect.

"It is my desire that in all their rela tions with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill, and integrity as bearers of the good will, the tions with the inhabitants of the isintegrity as bearers of the good will, the protection, and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering

protection, and the richest messing of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the Congress immediately appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following;

"Schurman, Manila.

"Yours 4th received. You are author-lead to propose the under the millitary to the source of the millitary to the content of the millitary to propose the millitary to the millitary to propose the millitary to the millitary to propose the millitary to the millitary t

"Yours 4th received. You are author-lzed to propose that under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philip-pine islands shall consist of a gover-nor-general annuinted by the President pine islands shall consist of a governor-general appointed by the President; cablnet appointed by the governor-general; a general advisory council
elected by the people; the qualifications
of electors to be carefully considered
and determined; and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiclary
strong and independent: principal
judges appointed by the President. The
cabinet and judges to be chosen from
natives or Americans, or both, having
regard to fitness. The President carneatly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine islands at an early date shall have
the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good
order."

Broke Their Promise.

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was insurgent leader. The whole and promise fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their

would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did:

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

army and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominous retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

Lack of Education. After the most thorough study of the (Continued on Sixth Page.)



It Makes Restful Sleep.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve tomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

BELLAIRE HAPPENINGS. Matters of Interest in the Metropolis of Belmont County.

Matters of Interest in the Metropolis of Belmont County.

The St. Clairsville fair the past week was attended on the last day by the usual large crowd, and the association was put in better shape than indications up to the finishing day gave any reason to hope for. The exhibits, except in the fruit and poultry line, seemed to be lost sight of largely, and everybody there watched the speed ring contests. These were good, and the best horses won, according to those who probably know best as to that. The winner of one race, imperial Hal, made an exhibition mile and a track record of 2:17½ for St. Clairsville. It is the social feature of this fair that has attracted large crowds for years. One day is taken for an outing by all the surrounding country, and the commingling of neighbors and friends is what draws them together as much as the fair attractions. But a good county fair ought to be made of this one, now that it is the only one in the county.

Hon. Thomas B. Rouse, of Woodsfield, who was nominated for presidential elector by the Republicans of this congressional district, has resigned because of his having since been chosen as president of a new national bank, organized in his home town. The committee is called to meet at Steubenville next Friday to fill the vacancy. No one connected with national banks is eligible.

day to fill the vacancy. No one cor nected with national banks is eligible.

nected with national banks is eligible.

Hope Comandery of Knights Templar
has decided to go to Columbus on the
17th of October as a commandery to attend the meeting of the grand commandery in the interest of R. E. C. Sir Knight
W. C. Bergundthal for grand warder:
Many of them members have already
signified their intention of going, and
Heatherington's band will accompany
them.

them.

The well bred setter pup presented to Hon. J. J. Gill by D. H. Darrah, of this city, is now in the hands of an old-time trainer at Belmont, who reports that he is coming on well and by the time the season opens will, be among the best trained dogs of this section. He is along the purple bred 'ines, The street car company has arranged for more cars on this side all of this week to accommodate the crowds that will probably take in the Wheeling fair. All disagrecable waiting on switches will be avoided if no accidents occur.

Dr. D. W. Boone has been chosen a

or Dr. D. W. Boone has been chosen a member of the board of directors of a new sportsman's association just organized at Columbus. The object is to have some of the game laws amended, the present statutes being too close.

The Republican county central committeemen have all been provided wit a supply of campaign buttons and lit-erature for distribution among the voters, and all are engaged in taking a poll of their precincts.

oli of their precincts.

Oscar L. Anderson, who has just been appointed steward of the state asylum at Columbus, where he was storekeeper for several years, is an old Belmont county boy, but his more recent home was at Cambridge.

Several street fakirs on their way to the Wheeling fair held forth on the streets here Saturday night, and suc-

the Wheeling fair held forth on the streets here Saturday night, and succeeded in making expenses to Sunday over the way.

Hon. C. L. Weems came down from St. Clairsville Saturday afternoon and mingled with friends here.

Rev. W. V. Tewinkle is home from his vacation, and preached two excellent sermons yesterday.

There was a big crowd of Beliaire people at the St. Clairsville fair Friday afternoon.

Robert Lichtenberger and family spent Sunday with relatives at Wells ille. Mrs. F. A. Jackson and son are hom from a visit with relatives at Easton.

Prosecuting Attorney Armstrong is at
Marietta this week on business.

BRIDGEPORT HAPPENINGS. Events of a Day in the Town at the End of the Bridge.

The funeral of Evan Johns took place The funeral of Evan Johns took place. Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence in Aetnaville, and was one of the most largely attended funerals seen in this city in years. The interment was at Riverview cemetery in Martin's Ferry.

Saturday evening occurred the leath of W. W. Williams at his home, in the West End, after an illness of a couple

West End, after an illness of a couple of weeks with typhold fever. Deceased leaves a wife and four grown daugh-ters. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

A meeting of the Republican club will be held Wednesday evening at the city building, and all members are request-ed to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appenseller are expected home the first of the week from a three months' tour through Europe, Several mill men from this city go to Cambridge to-day, where they have

secured positions in the mill at that Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, of East Live erpool, are the guests of the family-o George Medill, at Brookside.

Maywood Forsythe leaves to-morrow for Columbus to resume his studies in the Ohio Medical University.

the Ohio Medical University.

Charles Fisher leaves to-morrow for Washington, Pa., to resume his studies in W. & J. College.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fox and children spent Sunday with friends in the country.

Miss Clara Franzell spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Blaine.

W. B. Hall's fine bay team carried off three prizes at the St. Chirsville fair.

Adam Koegler has returned from a week's say at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The local order C. M. B. A. will pienic at Mozart Park next Saturday.

Miss Lide Branum is visiting reintives at New Cumberland.

Earl Sells spent Sunday at Chippewa luke with friends.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendld health Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach liver, kidneys and bowels are out of or-der. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c, at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.—6 FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound. Fint Work, Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound. All hand work finished 10 cents per pound. At LUTZ BROS', Home Steam Laundry.

SEE our exhibit at the State Fair this yeek. F. W. BAUMER CO.

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A GENTS-GENERAL AGENTS TO sell our rubber collars, cuffa, fronts ctc.; largest commissions; reliable goods big money to hustlers. AMERICAN RUB-BER COLLAR COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

M ARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY RE-GRUITS Wanted-Able bodded men; service on our warships in all parts of the world and on land in the Philippines when required. Recrutting Officer. Relity Block, Market and Fourteenth streets, Wheel-

WANTED-EXPERIENCED AND EN ERGETIC salesmen to sell the welknown Dietericha Valve-Cleum Lubri cating Olis to the consuming trade of commission. Apply to DIETERICHI VALVE-OLRUM Oll. CO.. 69 Garfiel Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

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